RICHMOND, VA. Friday Morning, November 5, 1847.

THE COMPOSITION OF THE WHIG

PARTY. We think that a few words on this subject will explain many things in our recent political history, which might otherwise be inexplicable, and throw light on many features of Whig policy, which are shrouded in darkness. To do this, It is not necessary to go farther back than the contest between General Jackson and John Quincy Adams. The Northern States having nothing to fear from the overshadowing strength of the Federal Government, because they could, in an emergency, wield that strength for their own aggrandizement or protection, contended for that construction of the Constitution which gave the largest powers to the General Government. That construction was so latitudinous, that it made the States but little more than departments of a consolidated Empire. Whatever Congress in its wisdom might think proper to enact, the President to approve, and the Supreme Court to sanction as necessary and proper, the Federal party contended, established a precedent as binding as a clause of the Constitution. When the Legislative and Executive Departments had made a law, or exercised a power, or acknowledged a principle, and the Supreme Court ap pointed by the Federal Government had decided the law thus made, or the power thus exercised, or the principle thus acknowledged, was not a violation of the Constitution, the question was torever settled: as much so as if the decision was interpolated in the Constitution. The Supreme Court, might, perhaps, over-rule its decision; and that was the only method in which the interpolation could be stricken from the original Constitution. Neither the people nor their representatives could do any thing but suffer patiently and in silence. They might repeal the party, regarded John Quincy Adams as its exponent, and rallied around him as its leader. It in the Northern States; and we believe that the Northern States cared but little for the overshadowing power which might be given by implication to the Federal Government, because they could, when necessity required, use that power

for their own advantage. The Southern States, the weaker portion of the confederacy, held a different doctrine. They contended that the States of the Union were free and ment was nothing but an agency established by them for their benefit, bound and fettered by a strict construction of the Constitution, which alone gave it authority. They held the reserved rights of the States to be sacred, and required that Congress could rightfully exercise no power which was not granted by the Constitution, or necessary and proper to carry into effect some one of the granted powers. And they further held that these incidental powers were not intended to embrace substantive powers of great and overshadowing importance, towering above the expressly grant ed power to which it was considered a mere incident and appendage. These were the principles of the States' Rights party of the South-the party of the people-the party which gave practical force and effect to the theory of popular sovereign ty-the party which denied the sovereignty of the General Government, and its power to give authoritative interpretations to the Constitution of the United States, and alter that instrument by forced implications and latitudinous constructions. These two parties-the Federal and the Republican-whose leading features we have hastily sketched, convulsed the country for many years. In 1824, Henry Clay, who had been a prominent member of the latter, deserted his standard, and took service in the ranks of the former under John Quincy Adams. This defection gave the victory to the Federalists: but it was shortlived In 1828, the Republican party rallied under General Jackson, and hurled the coalition from power, with every mark of popular indignation. The Federal party was, of course, thrown into the opposition. The administration of General Jackson, and of his successor, Mr Van Buren, gave offence to many. The Proclamation, the Force Bill, the Specie Circular, the Removal of the Deposites, the Sub-Treasury, the derangement of the currency, and the plan for increasing our military establishment, each drove many from the Republican ranks. These men left at different times and for different reasons, and of course had but little in common. But all of them, like the Federalists of the North, hated the administration. To give effect to that hatred and make their opposition of any avail, they were forced to band together and act in concert. The first step was to assume the name of Whig. which then meant nothing but opposition. This was all that it meant until after the election of General Harrison in 1840. Up to that time we do not remember any attempt even to lay down a Whig creed. The Harrisburg Convention made no such attempt, for it knew that the attempt would be trivolous in the extreme. The sagacity of the Whig leaders was entrusted with the task of ascertaining the temper of the people in their respective States, and making such issues as would be most available. The campaign of 1840 was conducted on this principle. General Harrison was made to be a Bank man or an anti-Bank man, a Tariff man or an anti-Tariff man, as the people of Massachusetts or Virginia were appealed to. This course had the desired effect, and the Whig party was placed in power by a large majority. Then came the n cessity for a political creed. The Ship of State was under Whig control, and must take some course .-The officers and crew were by no means unanimous. A violent contest ensued. The helm could not be wrested from Mr. Tyler, but the Clay and Adams' party succeeded in carrying a majority of the Whig party with them, and committing them to the principles advocated by the Northern Whigs, who were formerly styled Federalists. This made the Whig party essential ly a Northern party, and so it remains to the preat the North. Had it been elsewhere, a different scene would have been presented in the Extra Session, and a different scene would be presented at the present time. This fact explains some curious events, to which we wish to call public at-

The bulk of the Whig party being at the North, it follows as a matter of course that the Northern Whigs dictate the policy to be pursued and the principles to be sustained. When they state their policy and their principles, they state unequivocaly the reasons which actuate them. Then but one of two alternatives is presented to the Southern Whigs. They must either yield to Northern dictation or be annihilated. They have heretofore taken the former, and have yielded their support to measures advanced by the North for reasons which nearly every Southern man disavows. They make the best excuse they can; excuses which, in some instances, their Northern leaders laugh at. The Northern Whigs wanted a Bank, and justified such an institution by a latitudinous not, with safety or honor, surrender any more and Federal interpretation of the Constitution .-This forced the Southern Whigs to advocate a right hands was employed in making it appear that a Bank was consistent with a strict construction of the Constitution, and was a Republican measure. The Northern Whigs advocated a Tariff for protection, and avowed that they supported it because it would give better prices and higher profits to their manufacturers. As soon as decency would permit, we hear the Southern

they had to justify themselves by the absurd plea that high duties made low prices and of course low profes and would redound to the benefit of the agriculturalist. The Northern Whigs opposed the annexation of Texas and avowed that their course in that behalf was founded in their hostility to slavery. The Southern Whigs had to take anti-annexation ground, that they might co-operate with their allies beyond Mason and Dixon's line. This they did, after much dodging and shifting, amidst hostility to the treaty when it was presented and friendship for it when the joint resolution was brought forward, ever and anon denying that Texas was independenta fact which no one had before questioned but Mexico. These are the past offences of the Southern Whigs-offences which they have committed because they have suffered themselves to be led and driven by their Northern allies, who rule their camp most despotically. But this is not all. The Whig party, to a man, in the Northern States, have determined that they will not consent to any further extension of slavery, and that if any indemnity in territory is taken from Mexico, that territory must forever be withheld from the people of the slaveholding States. Immediately the Whig party of the South comes torward and says that it is willing that the blood and treasure, which this war has cost the country, may go as nothing-that our wrongs must be forgotten, and our hard won victories be barren of result. We must recall (they say) our troops to the Nueces, give up all, honor, territory, every thing, and act as if we had been beaten in every field. This is singular; and look where we will for the cause of the phenome. non, we can see naught but the fact that the majority of the Whig party is at the North, and is opposed to the further extension of slavery. They are willing to take territory-any amount of territory-with the Wilmot Proviso extending over it forever prohibiting the South from a fair participation in it. The Whigs of the South cannot go as far as that, but they do the best they can .-They are willing to prevent the spread of slavery by taking no territory, and would keep their par-

ty united, by sacrificing the rights and honor of

The Petersburg Intelligencer says that the Whig

majority in Congress is "rather too smart to di-

vide with Mr. Polk the responsibility of conduct-

the nation.

ing his war, and will hold him to an undivided responsibility." It therefore insists, that if Mr. law, but the principle was established, and beyond | Polk "asks for one hundred thousand men," he their control. This party, known as the Federal should have them, by all means; and it adds-"Let them have plenty of men and money, and be held responsible for the results." We are found its chief, if not its entire effective strength, | glad to see the Intelligencer advocate this policy; but is it not in direct conflict with the views of correct reason of this fact is given above. The the Whig press generally, including the Intelligencer? If this war be so odious and unjust-but, above all, if the Whig party are opposed to the acquisition of any Mexican territory, as the fruits of the blood and treasure we have expended-why not at once insist upon the instant withdrawal of the troops from Mexico, and why lavish "hundreds of thousands of men," and millions of money, on a fruitless sovereign States; and that the General Govern- mission? The Whigs have denounced the Administration in the bitterest terms, for the manner in which it brought on the war, without consulting Congress, and for the inefficiency and imbecility with which it has been conducted .-Yet, when they obtain the majority in the popular branch, they surrender the whole responsibility to this law-violating President, recommend no change in the policy of the war, but vote him every thing he asks!-They coolly avoid the responsibility of controlling this Constitution-making President, (as they could do by refusing more supplies than are sufficient to withdraw our armies from Mexico,) and virtually endorse the policy which they have all along bitterly condemned! If they do not for the Piano and dedicated to Misses Elizabeth mean to be considered as thus endorsing the Ad- A. and Josephine Allen of Richmond, by Sigministration, they cannot avoid the category of advocating measures against their own judgment, for fear of popular indignation. In one or the other position, the Wing press of the South has placed itself, and it cannot shake off the anomaly and inconsistency of its present position. Strange, indeed, that after all the rejoicings over Whig victories, the Whig representatives sent to Washington especially to watch and control an Administration, which has been guilty, they say, of enormous and flagrant violation of the Constitution, should tamely bow to the Executive will, and encourage a continued infraction of justice and propriety! Was there ever so strange an anomaly, so ridiculous a backing out from lofty pretensions?

THE RESULT IN NEW YORK.

The "coon," which graced the extra of the Times announcing the Whig victory in New York, is again thrust into its hole; not having appeared in the regular edition of that paper yesterday. The "sober, second thought" seems to have found out that the Wilmot Proviso triumph in New York, was not such an one as Southern Whigs could rejoice over and the Whig city papers yesterday appear to "damn it with faint praise." The Times says, "the Whig reader will be gratified at the result of the New York elections." The Republican refers briefly to the tele graphic despatch, and the Whig, under the head of "Whig victory in New York," remarks coolly:

"This is an offsett to the Pennsylvania defeat though we do not claim it as a triumph against

Of course not-for it was nothing else than a victory in favor of the Wilmot Proviso, which was made the great issue in the election.

Though the Whigs of Ohio, through the effect of the gerrymander, have a majority in the Legislature, of six in the House, and two in the Senate, it appears from a table of the popular vote published by the Ohio Statesman, that the Democratic majority is fifteen hundred and sixty-three

OUR NEW ALLY. The first No. of the Richmond Examiner, published by Messrs De Witt & Wright, made its appearance yesterday. It is filled with vigorous editorials and well written communications, and we welcome it as an efficient ally in the great cause of Virginia principles. The type and paper are of the best and neatest character, and, without compliment, we may congratulate our neighbors upon publishing the handsomest paper in the city. We regret that we have not room tor a longer extract-but are forced to confine ourselves to the following passages in the Editors' admirable salutatory. They express our sentiments and views precisely, and show that the sent day. Almost all of its effective strength is | Examiner and the Enquirer will fight side by | side, in the hearty and united defence of the Republican party:

tention, more especially the attention of the South good.' It will be at all times ready to oppose any | did not give the utmost latitude for selection of tion, coming from any quarter, which may threat-en the integrity of the Union. Upon the question of peculiar concern to the South, now so unwisely agitated in the Northern States, it will endeavor to discharge its duty honestly and fearlessly like watchmen on the walls of a besieged city, they should sound the alarm at the approach of danger. On that question, the Examiner will conthe Constitution, the sacred charter of the liberties of our country. It will consent to no new 'comromise' or 'restriction' of our righ's. Slaveholding States already stand committed to

"Confiding in the honesty, capacity and fidelity Bank too; and immediately the cunning of their of the present national Administration, we shall extend to it a cordial and hearty support. Upon the great political questions which have so long divided this country, it has faithfully redeemed the pledges that brought it into power; and the firmness and patriotism which have marked its general course, entitle it to the confidence of the American people without regard to party. Thus believing, it will be our duty to defend it against the assaults of the opposition,

than they have done in the 'Missouri Compro-

pledge ourselves to support any good and true man-good and true on every leading question, including that of slavery—who may be the choice of a majority of our political friends in a Convention representing the Republican party of the United States. Such a man shall find in us a zealous advocate, no matter in what quarter of the Union he may reside."

Gen. Patterson, while devising the most vigilant measures to fe:ret out and destroy guerrilleros and guerrilla depois, does not neglect the protection of the innocent and defenceless. His sound policy may be seen from the following Gener al Order published in the Picayune: ORDERS NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS, VOLUNTEER DIVISION,
Vera Cruz, Mexico, Oct. 12, 1847.
The commanding general of the division being charged with the duty of opening the line of communication with the main army in the inte-

rior of Mexico, directs that--1. The commanders of all corps, detachments and posts under his command, or left by him on the line from Vera Cruz to the headquarters of the army, shall protect from injury and insult all

unarmed and peaceable inhabitants. 2. No private property shall be taken, except by the order of the commanding officer of a corps, detachment or post, and then only for the use o the troops, for which, in all cases when the owner can be found, a reasonable compensation shall

3. The frequent robberies and murders committed by guerrillas and other banditti, who live by plundering Mexicans as well as Americans, reby rendering life and property insecure, and interropting trade and intercourse with the inte-tior, requiring a prompt remedy, no Mexican will be allowed to bear arms, except by the written permission of the commander of a department or

4. Commanders of all armed parties will apprehend armed Mexicans found without proper authority, and should they resist, they will be shot. By order of Maj. Gen PATTERSON:
J. J. ABERCROMBIE,

Lieut. Col. and A. A. A. G. The offence of the Massachusetts Volunteers, (from 50 to 60) who were arrested as mutineers Vera Cruz, was that they positively refused to accept the U. S. uniform, (all that they could determine: (Here follow the names of Cominis get,) on the ground that it was disgraceful for sioners.) At Bocock's, and several other places them to wear the national uniform! Some fifteen in Albemarle; at Staunton, and several other tried to beg off, but it was too late. We have al- places in Augusta; (omitting the names of the ready published Gen. C.'s justly stern order on the subject.

COURT MARTIAL .- The court in the case of Lieutenant Colonel Fremont was organized to-day at the Arsenal at Washington. It being ascertained that Major McCall could not attend as a member of the court, Lieutenant Colonel Hunt [Deputy Quartermaster General] was appointed in his place. The charges against Lieutenant Colonel Fremont were read; and the cour will go into the testimony to-morrow. Colonel Beuton, and Mr. Jones of New Or-

leans, were admitted as counsel for Colonel Fre-

mont .- [Wednesday Night's Union. We hear from the Intelligencer that the charges preferred are under three main heads-of mutiny, disobedience of the orders of his immediate commander, and conduct tending to induce a like disobedience on the part of others. The charges are substantiated by specifications of fact, involving, as to particular acts, mutiny in their severest aspect, and the inferior offences in their mild-

est light. Strange though it appear, we have no additional news from the King William Senatorial election and cannot say who has been successfu!, Mr. Harwood or Gen. Aylett. Whoever it be, he is a Democrat-and the approaching Legislature will be Democratic by a majority of two. Our King William friends are very fond of writing before an election. We wish they would oftener write us a few lines after the election, announcing the result.

We are indebted to the publishers, Drinker & Morris, for "The Flowers of Virginia," or two favorite Waltzes (Laurel and Magnolia,) composed pretty and graceful, and does credit to the composer by whom we heard the airs most skilfully executed, at our request.

NEW YORK AND NEW JERSEY. We deem it unnecessary to give the details. The Whigs have carried New York, Legislature

and all, by a sweeping majority. Haines, Democrat, is elected Governor of New Jersey by the handsome majority of 2,609. The Legislature is Whig by a small majority.

We are requested to state that a new Post Office has been established at Goodwin's Church, Buckingham county, Va.

For the Enquirer.

The Address of Messrs. Chrisman, Deneals others.

It is painful to me to appear so often before the public on any occasion-but so long as I maintain my present relation to the company, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the station .-Without further preface or apology, I shall proceed to notice the wholesale charge of "FRAUD" against the stockholders contained in this address, and the further charge, that the pur pose of carrying the road on any other route than that to Powell's Gap was an "afterthought of recent origin," founded on a vague expression in the law and upon the bids which were made for the road by the friends of the Southern route, and that their "own declared opinions in June, 1847, proved they had no faith in the construction of the act by which they claimed the right to adopt the route recently

I shall indulge in no recrimination, avoiding even that asperity of reply which the most temperate might justify, relying upon a most triumphant vindication of the company by a simple exhibition of facts—trusting that an intelligent and just community will not be induced, by an appeal to prejudices against corporations, to believe the sweeping charge of "Iraud," without proper proof, and that they will be able to see that gross injustice may be done sometimes even to a corporation. The charge of fraud against the stockholders I should not have considered necessary to be noticed, except for its connection with the attempt to deny to the company rights secured by law.— This atlack on the moral character of this compascreen themselves from the ocium of an immoral act under the pretence that they acted as a corpo-

But the charge that the company did not believe it had the right of adopting any other route but the Northern, and the reference to the Report of the Board of Directors in June, 1847.

deserves to be noticed morefully. Before I notice that charge, I will state that there is no disposition to conceal the fact, that the company has at former dates proposed specifically to go to Harrisonburg. It was the experience derived from those unsuccessful efforts that suggested the necessity of framing this bill to many members of the last Legislature) of a

believe the bill was intended to give a choice of

1817," prove it. opinions in June, 1847, contain repeated declara-tions, the very reverse of what these gentlemen infer. It is true that in 1845, resolutions in favor of going to Harrisonburg had been adopted by the comend for the rights of the South, as guarantied in language is found, viz: "At the annual meeting not adjusted until a short time before the paspassed in favor of extending our road, and in-structions given by an unanimous vote to the President and Directors to apply to the General As-sembly for the passage of a law to aid in the ac-complishment of the object; and, farther, a law was passed in 'conformity with the resolutions above referred to." This language in conformity, &c., was used without any expectation of its being criticised, but in all candor and fairness, what did it mean? Evidently, as the context shows, it meant, that the law which the Board now presented, was obtained in conformity with instructions "given in favor of extending our road;" not meaning a specific extension to Harrisonburg, but extension on such route as might be selected under the act alluded to immediately following this reference to the act passed "in conformity" and the report proceeds, "Measures have been taken to get the

but they could not stand the Northern reasons, for they were unpopular in the South, and they had to justify themselves by the absurd plea unless this meeting may determine otherwise."

the proceedings. "Resolved, That the Board and Directors be,
"and they are hereby instructed to call a special
meeting of the Stockholders, to decide on the selection of the route by which the Louisa Railroad shall be extended to the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge, so soon as the surveys are suffi-

I am unwilling to believe that Col. Woolfolk could have been aware of the contents of this pa-

per when he signed it, as he is a stockholder, was present at the meeting, and engaged in a discussion with Col Randolph, John Timberlake cision of an accurate survey. and Wm. C. Rives, Esqs., who were heard as special deputies in behalf of the Charlottesville route, in which the question of extension was discussto be selected.

As further evidence that the Company al ways construed the law as giving the right of selection, and did not consider themselves reright stricted to the Northern route, I invite attention to the following facts: 1st, to the following ex-tract from the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Directors:
"At a meeting of the President and Directors of

the Louisa Railroad Company at Louisa C. H., on Saturday, the 20th of March, 1847, "Resolved, That books be opened and kept open for ten days for receiving subscription to the stock of the Louisa Railroad Company, in shares of one hundred dollars; and that two dollars per share be paid at the time of subscribing, for the purpose of extending the same as provided by the act entitled "an act providing for the extension of the Louisa Railroad to the Eastern base of the Blue Ridge," passed March 8th, 1847; at the following places, viz: at Charlottesville on the first R. F. DARRACOTT." by Gen. Cushing, and sent into the Castle at lowing places, viz: at Charlottesville on the first Monday in April, and at other places in Albemarle, as Commissioners at Charlottesville may

> Commissioners.) "A true copy from the minutes,
> "THOMAS T. CHANDLER, Treas'r."

These proceedings were forwarded to the Commissioners in Charlottesville and Staunton, were doubtless published in their papers, and must have been seen by some of the citizens of Rockngham and Greene. With what propriety the charge can be maintained, that the design of going on the Southern route was the result of bids from the friends of that line, let the public judge. 2ndly. I invite attention to the following copy of a letter to Col. Woolfolk :

"BEAVERDAM, April 1st, 1847. "Cot. John Woolfolk - Dear Sir : Our Board has appointed Commissioners to open books at Stanardsville on April Court day. will interest yourself to stir them up to as large: subscription as possible; and, if they prefer it, le it be conditional. They should not take it for granted that the natural advantages of their route will secure the location of the road; a survey may show a different state of things from what the suppose; and nothing can be done without funds.

What I fear is, that they may test secure and not use much exertion. The result of a thorough and critical survey of the mountain and intervening country may show two lines not varying much in the general advantages. In any such case, the probable facility of getting the necessary stock must exert its due weight. I learn that there is great spirit, zeal and activity in Albemarle, and I trust you will do what you can to stimulate Greene to action. If my presence would do any good, I would try to be at their Court. Let me hear from you.

"In great haste, your friend,
"E. FONTAINE."

Here was the clearest intimation of the views of the Company, at a very early day, in a letter from their President to the most prominent advo-cate of the Northern route. The same views were presented in public speeches by myself, at Stanardsville, more than once, and at Harrisonburg, in a public address on July Court day.

3.d. The Rockingham Register of the 29th of

ed from Mr. Shands of Rockingham that his jus-tification for doing so, was that he had derived an impression from a report of my speech at Char-lottesville, that I was committed to the Southern route, if the funds could be raised. In a letter to Mr. Shands I vindicated myself against the impression that I was committed—referred to letters I had written to Col. Kinney and Dr. Harrison of Harrisonburg, and said, "I think I explained "in those letters" (having kept no copy) "what I "now say, that the old stockholders would not, be-"cause they could not, extend the road at their own cost; and unless there was reasonable assurance of getting the means, which could only be founded on a promise of subscription in some form, "the extension of the road could not be under-"taken on either line. Anticipating the possibil-"ity of finding upon an examination of the pass-es of the mountain, as required by the act, that there might be no great difference in the facility of crossing, in favor of any one, in justice your wishes on the subject, I stated what would probably be the decision of our Company, viz. to select that route where the means were offer-"ed, in preference to that on which they were not offered." • • "You are at liberty to make ed as Mr. Kuper's did. I have been informed that "offered." • • "You are at liberty to make "any use of this your discretion may suggest." "And whether I come to your July court or not, "you may rest assured, that the determination of the route will be guided by facts not yet ascer-

The views expressed in this letter to Mr. Shands and the one to Col. Woolfolk, contain the substance of whatever I spoke or wrote on the sub-I submitted it to Col. W. and he appended the following postscript:

"Colonel Fontaine has submitted the above letter to me, and I feel myself bound to say, "that feeling a deep solicitude to carry the road "not farther South than Powell's Gap, I have had frequent conversations with him, frank and impartial, seeking no advantage of any one, but urging the policy of our adopting a conditional mode of subscription to vindicate and protect our local interest. I can further say, if we can raise the private subscription, we will have our claims fairly considered by the officers and stockholders.

(Signed,) Respectfully, "JOHN WOOLFOLK "Let us get the private subscription, and I fear nothing. J. W." fear nothing. Thus far I have endeavored to show, that the

claim on the part of the company to make a se ny will fall harmless at their feet, and I will mere-ly add, that they are not the men to attempt to as charged—that they cannot be "estopped by its own declared opinions in 1847," or by cpinions expressed at any other time, either by their President or their Board of Directors.

I will now enquire, instead of being estoppe in their claim to exercise the right of selection whether they are not sustained and fortified by the recorded history of proceedings relative to the extension of the road, as well as by the acknowledgment of that right on the part of those immediately interested in the Northern route. The legal question I shall not concern myself with, believing that the constituted authorities need no other lights than those they already have

1st. In October, 1846, a convention assembled plains that what these gentlemen call vague ex-pressions in the bill, was the result (as is known extension of the Louisa Railroad, not confining it to Harrisonburg. The first movement was in labored effort to compromise the objections urged | Bath county. At this Staunton Convention, alto particular phraseology. At the session of though invitation was given to all interested, 1841-2, a bill for a McAdamized road from Gorneither Rockingham nor Greene was represented. donsville to Harrisonburg received only twelve The counties of Albemarle, Augusta and Bath, "It will cherish the maxim of the Apostle of American Democracy, that 'Government was instituted for the benefit of the governed, and consequently, that its power is not a property in those who administer it, but a trust for the public could have been passed at the last session which I will be at all times ready to oppose any Charlottesville and Rockfish Gap were not to be act of the General Government which it shall a route, and that, too, with reference to the exview as an encroachment upon the rights of the
States; and equally ready to resist any proposi
Now, as to the charge that the company did not sented at an early day of the session; was referbelieve the bill was intended to give a choice of routes, and that their "declared opinions in June, the bill for the extension of the road was reported. That memorial, I presume, is among the papers of the Clerk of the House. As well as I remember, A. H. H. Swart, T. J. Randolph and William Kinney, were the committee, and I presume did not present the subject so as to exclude the claims of the Southern route. The difficulties pany, and it is true, that in the report of 1817, this about the particular phraseology of the bill were of the Stockholders in June, 1845, resolutions were sage; but finally that agreed on, was substantially, it not literally, the same as that of the reso-lution of the Convention, substituting in lieu of Covington, the word "Westward."

At a very early period of the session, I endeavored to have the form of the bill agreed on, and the following extracts of a letter from R. F. Darracott, Esq., the delegate from Hanover, throw much light on the subject:

"MONT TOUT, Nov. 2, '47. "Dear Sir: I embrace the earliest opportunity of answering your letter of the 30th October. I recollect well, in the interview we had with Messieurs Bare, Brown and Newman at the Columbian, you used on them the importance of not confining the Legislature to a vote on one particular gap or route for the extension of the Louisa Railroad, but let the advantages of a particular

or it will be done by the President and Directors, and Southern routes were both spoken of. You unless this meeting man determine otherwise." The reterred to the action of the Staumon Convention, following resolution was adopted at the close of and the propriety of drafting the bill as near as possible in conformity to its views, but assured them it should not preclude Powell's Gap and the Northern route from a fair and equal chance.— To these views I understood the gentlemen referred to above to assent; and we all joined in the request that you should draft the bill accordingly. When you had drawn it, those gentlemen com-Now, I ask, will not the public be amazed, as well as myself, that, in the face of all this, a few lines of the proceedings of the company should be separated from the context to produce the impression that the claim to the right of selection was an "after-thought," and that it should be "restormed by its own and to remove that objection, I in the bill that and that it should be "estopped by its own got the House to strike out the objectionable declared opinions in June, 1847," trom makdeclared opinions in June, 1847," from making a selection!!! I will merely add, on this in which it finally passed into a law. Those point, that, at the time the report was written, the Engineer was actually surveying Rockfish Gap. with the bill as amended. Feeling, then, that it gave no advantage to one route over the other, and seeming to be confident that Powell's Gap possessed greatly superior local and natural ad-

"It is a mystery to me how any one can suppose that you did not have the Southern route in contemplation, when you so drew the original ed, not upon the right but the policy of the route | bill as, in the opinion of the friends of the Northern route, to cut them off from a fair chance for

> "I am perfectly satisfied that the bill could not have been passed if the terminus had been definitely and unalterably fixed at Covington or Harrisonburg, or had either the Northern or Southern route been positively selected. It required that the bill should be so framed that the route, as you always urged, 'should be open to the claims of all,' without the specification of a particular

"I observe in the address of Messrs. Chrisman, Woolfolk, &c , &c , that they assign as a reason why the extension of the Rockfish could not have been contemplated, that the bill only asked for \$250,000 just about enough to carry the road to bill asked for \$400,000, and was reduced to 250,-"[Signed]

In relation to the amount mentioned in the bill, Mr. Darracott gives the true history: It was reduced to \$250,000, against my judgment.— When asked by the Delegates from Rockingham why I named so large a sum as 400,000 dollars, I explained to them, that it would not all be call ed for, if we took the Northern route, and went no farther than the base of the mountain, and would probably be wanted on the Southern route, if that was adopted.

2ndly. I consider that the plain, manifest con-struction of the act, which the Company contends for, and believes was designed-inat is, the right of selecting the Southern route, it they preterred it-is fully conceded in the following extracts of letters now before me, from Messrs. Kenney, Deneale and Chrisman, of Rockingham, to me:

Col. Kenney, on the 16th of April last, says : When our members failed to have Powell's Gap or Harrisonburg inserted in the act for the "extension, &c., I ceased to take any especial interest in the road." Again he says: "Let the Louisa Railroad Directory fix on Powell's Gap as the present terminus, and we will put our shoulders to the wheel and do what we can." Here is a plain acknowledgement that the bill did not indicate Powell's Gap, and left the right of selection, as he supposed, to the Louisa Railroad Directory.

Mr. Deneale, on the 7th of June, says: "As the President of the Board, you have visited Charlottesville and elsewhere. Are we not entitled to a like consideration?" Again: "Why this apparent neglect of us on the part of the President of the road? Is it because the Charlottesville and Staunton route is so much preferred by him?" There are other expressions to the same effect.

I cannot comprehend how my preference for the Southern route should be thus gravely talked about, if the exercise of a preference was not allowed by law, and conceded by him. Mr. Chrisman, too, on the 5th of Sept., with that clearness of speech for which (in this case at least

unfortunately) he has got some reputation, acknowledges that the company is not "estopped" from the exercise of the right of selection-that the Northern or Southern line may be adopted, as policy suggests. He says:

"The prospects of your road are bright now, you adopt the Northern line. Rockingham may be relied on with tull confidence, and the sentiment of Richmond is, as it seems to me, almost unanimous in layer of the Northern line.— With the co-operation of Richmond and Rockingham, you can penetrate the Valley; and, strengthened by the trade of the Valley and the increased travel, you may progress Westward upon the Northern line-you can concentrate and unite all interests. Can you do this on the Southern line ?"

If the law granted no privilege of adopting the Southern line, why treat the question as a matter of policy, and present an argument to me against the Southern and in favor of the Northern? It there was no legal authority to go on that line, a man of Mr. Chrisman's regulation for acuteness of judgment would not have made such a con-

made the third at Powell's Gap) was based mainly on the ground that it promised no certain hope of terminating the controversy. Gen. Gordon tion was under discussion, that Col. Woolfolk said to him he would not surrender his opposi-Messrs. Chrisman and Grattan, during the pendency of the question, both took the same ground with Col. Woolfolk, in the presence of Doctor Joseph M. Sheppard of Hanover. With this determination on the part of the leading advocates of the Northern route, which was well understood, was it a reasonable demand to require another survey, when the Stockholders generally were perfectly satisfied with the correctness of that just made by Mr. Kuper, and when it was inpossible to order another without implying some reflection on our Engineer?

I trust I have vindicated the company against the charges brought against them; and, in conclusion, I appeal to a dispassionate public judgment to say, if the attempt is now to be made to deprive session, in consequence of the adoption of the Southern route, ought not those principles of fair dealing, a violation of which has unjustly hen imputed to us, have required that we should have been publicly notified, when the surveys on the Charlottesville route were progressing? That not being done, but the right of selection being conceded, as I have shown above, might not the company with more propriety retort the charges of "after-thought," &c., &c.1 But I forbear. As I said in the beginning, I shall not deal in recrimination. I can make some allowance for the disappointment of excited hope. We desire to enlist no sympathy for injuries done us, but only ask, as we shall rely on obtaining, our just rights,

E. FONTAINE, President, Louisa Rail Road Company. Beaverdam, Nov. 3, 1847.

RAILROAD MEETING. At a meeting of the people of Charlotte county, Va., held at the Court House, on Monday, the 1st of November, 1847,-on motion of Dr. Joel Walkins, the meeting was organized by the ap-pointment of Henry Carrington, Esq, as Chair-man, and requesting Daniel P. Perkins to act as Secretary,

The Chairman having, in a brief manner, explained the object of the meeting, H. H. Marshall, Esq., offered the following resolutions, viz: 1. Resolved, That having seen, from the pro ceedings of the Railroad meeting at Wythville, an invitation to all the counties of this State, interested in its improvement, to send delegates to a Convention to be held at that place on the 10th day of November, 1847, and that we respond respectfully to that invitation, and appoint a delega-tion to attend the said Convention from this county. 2. Resolved, That the Chairman appoint ten delegates from this county to attend the said Convention, and that they be requested to explain to the said Convention, the advantages that the Richmond and Danville route offers to the Southwestern counties of Virginia by uniting with this

ronte at Danville. Whereupon, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates to the said convention-viz: Thomas T. Bouldin, Claiborne Barksdale, H. H. Marshall, Dr. John P. Brown, Dr. Joel Watkins, Richard J. Gaines, George W. Read, Paul S. Carrington, Dr. Izard B. Price and Wyatt Cardwell; and, on motion, the name of the Chairman was added to the dele-

Resolved, That the Richmond, Lynchburg, and ther papers in Virginia and North Carolina, leelng an interest in this improvement, be requested publish the proceedings of this meeting in heir respective papers. HENRY CARRINGTON, Chairman.

DANIEL P. PERKINS, Secretary.

RICHMOND AND OHIO RAIL ROAD DISCUSSION AGAIN.

The adjourned meeting for discussing the merits of this question, was held on Tuesday evening last, at Odd Fellows' Hall. At the proper ime, Mr. Lyons took the Chair and called the

W. C. Carrington, Esq , took the stand, he having the floor at the adjournment of the previous meeting, and argued in favor of the substitute cency would permit, we hear the Southern whether those assaults be made upon the Admistration for its vigorous prosecution of a just the prospect of success very flattering, have employed Engineers to make the surveys necessary of the substitute of the substitute and the private subscription, and argued in favor of the substitute of t

Ohio Railroad. He was followed on the opposite side by J. C. Spalding, Esq. and H. C. Catell,

Esq. in short addresses James Lyons, Esq (Dr. Chamberlain in the

Chair,) made a few remarks in favor of the rail-road and the resolutions. The confusion at this time in the Hall, and the lateness of the hour, (quarter of 12 o'clock.) in-duced J. H. Gilmer, Esq., to move an adjourn-Resulting ba'ance of transi ment to Tuesday evening next, so as to continue the discussion and to give Judge William Daniel of the Court of Appeals, an opportunity to be heard, as one of the delegates of Lynchburg.— The motion was carried, and the meeting ad journed accordingly. JAS. LYONS, Ch'n. JAS. M. CRANE, Sec'y.

.Mr. R. H. Gallaher is at present absent.

John Williamson alias John W. North was tried Tuesday last before Judge Nicholas, on the charge of kidnapping Wm. H. Roy's negro, and found guilty. He is to be tried on another indictment of the same nature. He was let out of the Penitentiary on the 29th of May last. The consequent prolongation of the term for which he is now to be confined there, will very likely be tannamount to sentence for life .- [Times.

The negro man Giles, belonging to Gen. Feyon, who murdered Mr. Goodman, the overseer, some time since, in the county of Henrico, and who dangerously wounded two persons in an attempt to take him, had his trial before the County Court of Henrico on Tuesday, 2d instant. He was found guilty by the jury, and sentenced by the Court to be hung the 10th of Decomber next. Ib.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

RICHMOND MARKETS, Nov. 4. TOBACCO-Receipts and inspections light We quote Lugs \$2 a 3; common leaf 3 25 a middling 5 a 5 75; good and fine 6 25

No fine manufacturing inspecting. FLOUR-\$6 a 6 121-in very little demand. WHEAT-White 125; Red 120c.

OATS-25 a 30 c. per bushel. CORN-65 cents-dull. CORN MEAL-75 a 80 cents per bushel.— Sales of country meal at 80 cts.
PROVISIONS.—Bacon: Smithfield and City cured, 91 a 10 cents, hog round; Western Sides, 8 a 81 cents; Shoulders, 7 a 8 cents; Hams, 11 a 114 cents. Supply and demand fair. LARD-12 a 124 cents in kegs. FISH-North Carolina Herrings cut \$6 6 50 from second hands; none in first hands.

COTTON-111 a 12 cents per pound. STATE OF THE STOCK MARKET. Reported by Beverley Blair, Licensed Stock Brokes State Stock 6 per cents-par value \$100. Held at \$103 25 \$103.25 Corporation 6 per cents—par value \$100. No sales since payment of July interest. James River and Kanawha Bonds, guaranteed by the

State—in demand at parand interest. Exchange Bank Stock—par value \$100. Last sale at \$1034. Farmers' Bank Stock-par value \$100-\$99 25 a 99

50.

Virginia Bank Stock—par value \$70—\$66 25 a 66 50.

Manchester Cotton and Wool Manufacturing Stock—par value \$100—held at \$85.

Richmond Fire Association Stock—par value \$20—Sales since September dividend \$31.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Raitroad stock—par value \$100—held at \$95.

Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Certificates of Debt—par value \$100—held at \$95.

Richmond, and Louisa Railroad stock—par value \$100 recent sales at \$49.

NORFOLK MARKET, Nov. 4.-Sales of Corn at 60 cents per bushel. Bacon, hog round 10 a 101 cents; Hams 12 a 124 for Western middling 9 a 91. Cotton 101 a 11 cents. Flour 6 25 a 6 50 per barrel; Oats 55 cents per bushel.

MARRIAGES.

Married, at Liberty Hall, Hanover county, by the Rev. J. B. Jeter, Mr. JAS. A. HARWGOLD, of City Point, Prince George county, to Miss GEORGELLA B., daughter of Rev. Joseph Starke, of the former place. Married, on Tuesday, the 2d instant, by the Rev. J. H. Morrison, Mr. JAMES H. GRANT, to Miss ANN ELIZABETH, only daughter of S. D. Crenshaw, Esq., all of this city.

DEATHS.

DEATHS.

Departed this life, on the 3d instant, Mrs. MARY ANN STARK. Her bodily sufferings, which were great, she endured without a murmur; and, resting secure in the merits of her Redeemer, she died in the confident hope of a happy immortality. Her funeral will take place to-day, from her late residence, on Main street, at 11 o'clock. Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend. re respectfully invited to attend Departed this life on Saturday, the 11th Septem

Departed this life on Saturday, the 11th September, 1847, at "Gale Hill," the residence of his father, 1846, at "Gale Hill," the residence of his father, 18th and Omobundro, Sr.,) in Fluvanna county, Mr. MO-TON F. OMOHUNDRO, in the 26th year of his age. The deceased was a young man, greatly and universally beloved and respected by all who knew him—a young man, whose gentle nature, kindness of heart and honorable bearing, had excited the fondest hopes of his kindred, and the ardent regard of numerous friends. The writer of this, from his opportunity, knew him well, and believes few young men could nossess a more humane, kind and benevolent disposi-CO. a call. possess a more humane, kind and benevolent dispos-tion—atways familiar, affable and agreeable among hi tion—aiways familiar, affable and agreeable among his associates, polite and accommodating to all, and more especially to the young ladies; obedient and submissive to his parents. His earthly career was of short duration, and he died very suddenly in the unexpectedness of his brothers and sisters and relatives, and many numerous friends. His natural kindness, and his uniformly polite and conclinatory manners, won him the love of all, while his amiability secured their admiration and esteem. In the morning the deceased was cheerful and sprightly, but, sad to relate, the sun rose to him no more; teaching to us, who mourn over his departure, that off-repeated lesson, that life is uncertain. But how shall we attempt to delineate his many high, noble and dignified traits of character, that won · Banks, is enabled to offer to purchase greatest advantages in purchasing Piano P

to him no more; teaching to us, who mourn over his departure, that of-repeated lesson, that life is uncertain. But how shall we attempt to delineate his many high, noble and dignified traits of character, that won for him, young as he was, that fondest of all titles, the Virginia gentleman. To his father he was dutiful and kind, and never, by petulence or anger, evinced to him aught but deep respect—to his mother he was a prop and stay, and on him she much relied for kindness and attention, which to him was a pleasure. Seldom does Death sunder as many dear ties in summoning man from this to the other world, as in the case of this young man. Though young, healthy and active, and fondly loved by relations and friends, he has been suddenly called away from all that is earthly. How soon do dark clouds hide the disk of our brightest sin, and gather their gloomy folds all around us. To-day our friends are with us, anid health and cheerfulness, and to-morrow they sicken, die, and disappear beneath the clods of the valley, and leave us to walk on to the grave with stricken hearts and blasted hopes. No man ever died more regretted by his friends. Those who best knew him most admired him. It is believed he had not a single enemy, and I believe the man cannot be found who will speak aught against him. He was beloved at home in the family circle, and by all who were near and dear to him, and numerous friends abroad. He always showed a disposition to render every gentleman and lady that was in his coinpany agreeable and sociable. He has left behind, to mourn his untimely doom, a bereaved father, and in his friendship, and courteous in his manhers. A very large number of relatives and friends came to see the deceased buried, and pay the last tribute of respect to him. His body reposes beneath the green sod of his earthly home:

"He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down: He electh also as a shadow, and continueth not."

M. F. T.

"He cometh forth the a now, and continue th not."

He fleeth also as a shadow, and continue th not."

M. F. T.

LINES DEDICATED TO M. P. O. To the dark grave where silence reigns, And Death his shadowy host detains; Of life bereft, and quenched its fires, Genius full ripe too soon retires.

Enclosed in that obscure abode, The bosom cold with life that glowed more we trace its wonted charms ; No more the gentle spirit warms. On scraph's wings his soul took flight To regions of eternal light; To other worlds his spirit dies Far, far beyond you szure skies. Fluvanna, October 20, 1817.

Large Air-Tight Stoves. Nov. 5-ctf

GRATTON'S REPORTS, Vol. 3d.—De-cisions of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, just published and for sale. WM. H. RICHARDSON, S. C. Oct. 26-c6t

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SIDNEY COLLEGE. SESSION 1847-'48.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURES WILL

be delivered in the Chemical Lecture-room of the College during the present week, in the following order: Professor Cullen on Monday, the 1st of Nov'r.

Professor Gibson on Tuesday, the 2d of Nov'r. Prof. Wyman on Wednesday, the 3d of Nov'r. Prof. Bohannan on Thursday, the 4th of Nov'r. Prof. Chamberlayne on Friday, the 5th of Nov'r. Prof. Maupin on Saturday, the 6th of Nov'r. elock, M. The Medical profession, and the citizens generally, ladies and gentlemen, are respecifully invited to attend. Nov. 1-dlw S. MAUPIN, M. D., Dean.

LUCK'S OFFICE, Wall Street, opposite City|Hotel.—Two Capitals sent to this office in three days—1 of 2,500 dollars, 1 of 100—and were returned to the Managers for want of pur-

Drawn Nos. of Maryland Consolidated, No. 143: 57 32 43 40 60 53 71 61 77 54 19 78 11. Hall Nos. 32 57 71, a prize of 2,500 dollars returned.

Drawn Nos. of Susquehanna Lottery, No. 49-9 36 7 71 17 55 67 4 61 10 60 64 49. Ticket Nos. 9 17 71, a prize of 1,000 dollars also returned to the Managers, D. PAINE & CO., from this office. To-day-Prizes of any amount, from 12,000 to

100 dollars can be had for 4 dollars, by calling before half past 5, P. M., at LUCK'S OFFICE.

Assets. 1846. 18
Loans to individuals, &c. \$2.346,738 69 \$2.739
Foreign Bills of Exchange, 31,766 33 11
Va. State Stock, 249,745 69 \$240,745 69 Bank Stock, Due from other Banks: 6,450 60 1,740 1 In account, In notes of Virginia Banks, 51,780 41 49,683 on 45,357 to Real Estate :

In banking houses and lots, 82.907 37 81,754 g 331,141 26

tions yet in transitu, Bank and Branches, 23,038,11 \$3,211,851 75 \$3,375,534 CR Circulation, Due to other Banks.

\$3,211,851 75 \$3,778 831 3

W. SOUTHGATE, Cashie

MARINE JULIAAL . . RI OF RICHMOND. High Water this day, at 11 o'clock P. at SAILED. Schr. Sylva E-, Ireland, Newark.

Schr. Tellus, Hadley, Salem. Schr. Ann Eliza Cake, Leeds, West Point

Schr. John Stull, Teal, Philadelphia. TYPOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY -T next regular meeting of this Society will be on Saturday evening, 6th November, at half -So'clock, at the new Hall of the Sons of Tem perance, (over the Republican Office.) Business of the most interesting and important charac-SECRETARY

Liabilities

Capital Stock,

Deposits, Excess of Assets,

J. BIGGER'S PRIZE OFFICE, opp.
site Exchange Hotel,
Ho, ye who pant for yellow Gold,
Or wish to cut a figure,
Call this morning on W. J. Bigger,
For To-Day—Small Fry - Capitals \$4,500 Nos., 11 drawn. Tickets 1. Drawn Nos of the New Jersey, Class 87 60 48 44 32 20 65 43 46 5 23 7 37 47.

Ticket Nos. 46 47 48, \$150 sold and paid BIGGER Look out for that grand scheme to come of on Saturday. Capitals: 5 prizes of 20 000 distants, 5 of 10,000. 78 Nos., 13 drawn. Tike 15; halves 7 50; qurs. 3 75. MANAGERS OFFICE-D. PAINE &

This-Day-\$12,000, 4,000, 3,000, 2 000 of 1,000, 72 Nos. 13 drawn. Tickets 51 For To morrow-\$40,000, 20,000, 10,000, a. Tickets \$10. Drawn Nos, of Sa-quehanna 49: 9 36 7 71 17 55 67 4 61 10 60 61 49

Drawing of Delaware, 264: 29 69 56 9 71 14 7 53 41 39 58 12 Nov. 5 LARKE'S OFFICE, 14 Street -2 Capit. of \$200 sold by Clarke in one Lottery. Drawing of New Jersey 87 60 48 44 32 20 65 43 46 5 23 7 37 17 Nos 20 44 65, whole of 200) Both sold a

Nos. 41 48 65, share of 200, \$ paid by CLARKE. This Day, at Exchange Hotel, at & past 4, r. -54,500. Tickets 1. To-Morrow, Nov. 6th-Brilliant scheme \$100,000 in 5 Capitals of 20,000, and 50,000 5 Capitals of 10,000, 70 prizes of 1,000, 85 500, 125 of 400, being the lowest 3 Nos. 1

Nov. 5 TURPIN & CO'S PRIZE OFFICE A

Let all other Venders boast as they will, TURPIN & CO. sell prizes still. Drawn Nos. of Jersey Lottery, No. 87, Nov. 3 60 48 44 32 20 65 43 46 5 23 7 37 47. Drawn Nos. of Alexandria Lottery, Clas-October 30-highest prize 100,000 dallars 31 66 65 24 48 3 32 73 29 37 16 12

Drawn Nos. of Sussex Lottery, Class 87, Extr. 39 43 22 30 37 53 11 3 61 19 29 54 77 61 Drawn Nos, Leesburg Lottery, Class 43, No. 77 69 46 78 22 20 15 65 18 44 26 6 Half Ticket Nos. 6 23 26, a prize of \$100 23 42 77, a prize of \$50 - both sold and put the above Louery, by TURPIN & Drawn Nos. Alexandria Lottery, No. 70, No.

69 19 16 60 54 27 18 5 21 31 34 9 Lottery draws to-day at the Exchange Ha 5 o'clock, P. M; return hour 4 o'clock. Capt tals: 1 of 4 500, 1,000, 578, 500, 400, 50 & Whole Tickers I dollar; halves 50 cents ters 25 cents. Prizes to be obtained at TURPIN & CO.'S Prize Office.

For To-morrow -\$100,000, 50 000. Tick Tickets \$1—shares in proportion. For prizes any of the above Letteries, give TURPIN x

PIANO FORTES. TAYLOR, Main street, oppos-

prices, warranted perfect, and sold on trial. Out of more than 600 instruments which has sold in different parts of the United States he has yet to discover that he has sold a sine had or indifferent one; but in case such an account dent should happen, the purchaser would be entirely secured from the slightest less or inconv nience, as the imperfect instrument would be in stantly exchanged, without expense to the pu-

Country nurchasers need not hesitate to se their orders to P. H. TAYLOR, as the instrume sent may be considered as on TRIAL, subject to be kept or exchanged, at the option of the purchaser and the price will be the same as it he were y

P. H. Taylor's stock of Music is the largest he State, and all new music received as soon : published. .. Orders from the country attended to with the greatest punctuality, and the Music torward ed by the most expeditions route.

Teachers and Schools supplied on the neasonable terms. . Catalogues sent to any part of the countr when desired MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. P. H. Taylor's stock of Musical Instrument is of the best quality and at the most reasonable prices. Country Bands supplied on as good term-

is at the Northern cities, and the instrumen packed with care and forwarded with despatch. • • Price lists sent when desired. mond for C. F. Martin's unrivalled Gunar which he will sell at the factory prices. Instruction Books for all Instruments, and ever article in the line. P. H. TAYLOR, ry article in the line.

Piano and Music Warehouse, 160 Main St Nov. 5 opposite the Banks W. ALLEN,

(AGENT,) Draper and Tailor, WOULD inform his friends and patrons, he has opened his FALL GOODS, received from Paris and London-selected friend. In making this announcement he we remark, that the GOODS now offered will or pare, in style, quality, &c., with any Goods this or any other city-and he respectfully inv a call from all, fully assured that the Goods will speak for themselves. He is prepared to fulfiall orders according to the Newest Fashions, and

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. LOUISA RAIL ROAD COMPANY. CEALED proposals will be received in D Engineer's Office at Gordonsville until the 23d day of November, for the Graduation, Bridg ing Masonry, Superstructure, Depois, &c., 16 14 miles of the Louisa Railroad Extension from Gordonsville. Proposals to be made for each mile separately, and to be finished by the are day of July, 1848. To afford employment to se securing contracts on the above work, the balance of the year, the company contemplat placing the graduation of an additional fitteen miles under contract, on or before the first day July next.

in a satisfactory manner.

Plans, profile and specifications, can be seen upon application at the Engineer's Office in Gor-donsville. WILLIAM A. KUPER, Oct. 25-3tawid

TIN WARE, STOVES, & THE undersigned keep on hand, at their E-tablishment, No. 28, Main street, betweet City Hotel and Old Market, a large supply TIN WARE of every description, which the will sell to country dealers and others at the low est prices. Their assortment of STOVES will be a self-time of the s be found complete, embracing a general asso ment of the latest and most approved pattern coal, wood and COOKING STOVES, all which will be sold upon the most accommodating terms. Merchants and others from the country, wishing to lay in their fall supplies, at invited to call and look at our assortment, confident as we are that we can accommodate them with any articles in our line at prices which can not fail to please.
TIN WARE, &c., manufactured to order, and

all articles from our establishment warranted to be of the best quality.

D. & C. R. WELLER. Richmond, Sept. 9-c&dilstJan.

ICE! ICE!!-For sale by wholesale and retail ALLEN'S ALHAMBITA.